NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Proadway, cor-per Thirtieth at. - Matipee daily. Performance every evening. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 220 st. - IHE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-IxioN-THE MILITARY DRAMA OF NOT GUILTY. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS. THE CORSICAN BROTH-BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., Detween 5th and 5th ava. -WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street,-FIFT I AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-tourth st.-FER-

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenin street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. OLYMPI THEATRE, Broadway. - THE FAIR ONE WITH MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-BRYANDS OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

TON' PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.-COMIC VOCA' 181M, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, A.C. GAY YOUNG SWELL BAY, DIGKEY PERSTRUMENTATION HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-Hooley's Min-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts. -THEODORE TROWAS' POPULAR CONCERTS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

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QUERY .- When will the Brooklyn ring reach the limit of profligacy?

THE EUROPEAN MAIL at this port yesterday supplies a very varied and rather important detail of our Old World news telegrams to the 28th of May.

A TRULY GRAND AFFAIR-The grand turnout and procession in this city yesterday of the Masonic fraternity. It was a display of strength, order and intelligence which is seldom surpassed in any grand public assemblage.

No INFORMATION. -The President has informed the Senate that no information has been received at the State Department of the reported massacre of the Jews in Roumania. Of course not. The reported massacre was a stupid and cruel sensational experiment of an opposition news company, that has yet to learn that spurious news is apt to return to plague the inventor.

A DEBATE AMONG THE YOUNG DR-MOCRACY. - Senator Michael Norton, of the young democracy, and an ex-Alderman of his following are reported to have differed on some important issue of local interest and to have discussed and debated the difference in the vigorous way of the young democracy till they found out that blood was thicker than whiskey and bones as brittle as macaroni. Vigorous discussion is the life of politics.

IT SEEMS THAT THERE IS STILL a threatening cloud of war in Winnipeg. Riel is dubious about the immunity to himself and his leading associates, which was only verbally agreed to in the conference between the Ottawa authorities and his delegates; and as he has three thousand men at his back he thinks it safer to fight the expedition now advancing on him than to accept the terms of settlement proposed in the "Manitoba act."

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION still goes on slowly. It is now said that there is evidence to show that about four hundred thousand dollars were illegally spent by agents of the Bureau to secure the election of Governor Scott, of South Carolina. We still have great faith in the honesty of General Howard, but in addition to honesty even he must have had omnipresence to prevent frauds in so gigantic a swindling concern as the Freedmen's Bureau. | canal basins and shipping accommodations at | ting on or off,"

City Improvements-A Plan for the Future of the Metropolis.

The growth of great cities is the most striking feature in the progress of civilization, and their proper government involves questions in political economy which may we'll challenge the highest order of intellect and patriotism. Located by mere chance, as most of the large cities of the world have been, their gradual development has been the result of causes unforeseen, and therefore unprovided for by any prearranged plan or general system of improvements; and as an increase of population brings a constantly increased demand for facilities of traffic and intercourse there follows a constant shifting of the centres of trade, and whole sections which at one time were the most crowded marts are deserted for localities deemed more favorable for business. So marked had become this condition of things in Paris that it was deemed necessary to reconstruct the entire city, and within the last few years, under the supervision of the energetic Haussmann, the Paris of yesterday has been substituted by a magnificent city, whose broad and stately avenues, piercing through the ancient abodes of vice and crime, obliterating the narrow and dingy thoroughfares where the barricades of the revolutionists were so easily erected, replacing the dens of the gamin and sans culotte with splendid edifices, have made Paris the finest and most attractive city of the world. Although New York numbers scarcely as many decades as Paris does centuries similar condition of affairs exists here, owing to the wonderful and rapid growth of the city. While in the central portion of the island, having for its immediate focus our beautiful Park, clothed in all its emerald beauty, ample provision has been made for the future in the wide boulevards and avenues and streets which before many years will be lined with the palatial residences of our wealthy citizens, no well digested plan has been prepared for renovating the older city, at the lower end of the island, or providing for the no less important wants of the upper section contiguous to the

Harlem river. The old city, lying below Fourteenth street, will soon be exclusively devoted to the wholesale trade, leaving for the retail business upper Broadway and the avenues. In the upward movement of the wholesale warehouses there has been an enormous depreciation in the value of property in many of the down town streets. If by a proper system of improvement this value can be restored, and inducements thus be offered to property owners to improve their property by the erection of suitable buildings, a great change will be effected, especially in Washington, Greenwich and West streets, which now present a most wretched and dilapidated appearance. To accomplish this three things are necessary to be done-the removal of Washington Market, the removal of the emigrant depot from Castle Garden and the extension of the west side railways to the Battery.

Washington Market, inside and outside, and

in all its surroundings, is a burning disgrace

and an offence against common decency that ought not to be tolerated in a civilized community for twenty-four hours. The human beings that crawl around in its slime seem more like vermin in putrid carcass than rational creatures. It is as utterly impossible for decent food to come out of such place as for men of self-respect to do business in it. It is literally a cancer on the whole of that side of the city. The ground which is occupied by the egg and poultry peddling Jerseymen should be replaced by fine stone wharves and piers, and the Euroean steamship lines which they have driven to the Jersey shore should be recalled to fitting accommodations at our own wharves. It seems ridiculous, but it is true, that we have given up our shipping accommodations to poultry dealers from New Jersey, and sent over there three great lines of European steamships-the Cunard, Hamburg and Bremen lines. The present location of the emigrant depot at Castle Garden has not only destroyed the use of the Battery, but it has converted the lower part of Greenwich and Washington streets into emigrant boarding houses. What the cellars are used for is more questionable. The proper place for an emigrant depot is Bedloe's Island, where every facility can be afforded for the necessary distribution of emigrants and their baggage directly to the railway depots by water. An arrangement could certainly be made with the general government for the use of that island in time of peace for such a purpose. In fact, the whole matter of immigration belongs more properly to the general government; at any rate some change in the location of the depot should be made at once. When this is done and the Battery devoted to its legitimate uses as a people's park the whole aspect of that part of the city will change; and a large hotel erected on State street, facing the Battery, would, we should think, be more attractive to our country friends than the caravansaries in Cortlandt street and elsewhere down town, more especially if the west side street railways run their cars to the Battery. This last is the great want of that part of the city-facilities

for business men to get up town. With regard to the upper end of the island there can be no question that the legitimate and ultimate locality of the grain and lumber trade of the city is the line of the Harlem river. There should be a wide and deep canal constructed from the North river to the East river. All of the low marsh land adjoining the Harlem river should be converted into large basins, where canal boats can transfer. by means of elevators, their cargoes of grain directly into ships for the foreign market. These basins would have material influence as tidal reservoirs in preserving the status of the

Along our water front we have filled in more than a thousand acres, and destroyed to that extent the tidal capacity of the harbor. Some effort should be made to restore this equilibrium, and thus avoid the manifest injury which would otherwise result.

These are some of the questions presented to those who have assumed the control of our civic affairs. The future of this great and growing city is in their hands. With all its natural advantages, improved by art; with our splendid Park, with stone piers, with the old city renovated and reconstructed, with | not to start the cars while passengers are get-

the northern end, New York will be the finest commercial city in the world in less than half a century.

"Lothair"-A Masterpiece of Imagination

and Philosophy. Aristotle gave the first place among works of imagination to tragedy, but that was in an age when the stage dealt with the great social, religious and political problems which agitated the lives of nations. He did not prefer the drama for its form, but for its spirit, for the consequence and dignity of its themes, for its intimate relation with the higher intellectual life of the people whom it instructed in the growth of such ideas as seemed great in the history of their race. But since tragedy was separated from that original purpose it has gone downward in the scale. In this age people will not consent to be harrowed by woes with which they have no personal or family sympathy and no deeper interest than that of casual spectators. Intellectually we are all Sybarites, and the stage is a sham. But the relation to popular life that anciently vivified tragedy has not departed from literature altogether; it has only changed its place, and it has changed it in accordance with the conditions of our time. This change has carried it into the novel. In an age of widespread and teeming populations the printing press is to the masses what the stage was to the far smaller communities of antiquity; and thus when the poet appears he finds the agencies ready adapted to enable him to get a grander hearing than any of which antiquity could conceive. The use that may thus be made of the

familiar form of fiction in vogue among the people is illustrated in "Lothair." Here we see a great thinker, who can write a novel without dwindling to the level of the novel writers in purpose or form, because he has a higher, grander view of his vocation; and who can treat the loftiest themes of philosophy and statecraft in the easy, graceful, acceptable style that will not only carry them, but make them current and familiar, in places where the dry disquisitions of the philosopher cannot enter and the formal utterances of the statesman are unknown. In "Lothair" Mr. Disraeli personifies all the elements and forces of European society, not only as they are but as they have been for ages. In his pages we see the contest that has rended every people of the Continent still in progress. These are the natural human longing for and tendency towards progress and improvement, and its parasites, the professional organizers of revolutions. There are also the natural religious sentiment and the great institution, the Church, that thrives and lives upon it, also too much as a parasite; and there is society drawn and repelled from one to another, as each appears attractive or repulsive to its always colored and prejudicial vision. All are introduced in their ancient struggle. They struggle through the drama, and the drama settles no point of all that they struggle over, and leaves them struggling still, because it is for the poet or the philosophic historian to present to us his impressions of reality, to tell the great story and not to take sides, since he cannot dive into the secrets of fate to say who is right or who wrong. He can tell us that he does not always know who is the hero and who the villain and riddle so wisely that the parsons shall thank him for a discourse against Rome, while Rome might as well thank him for the statement of her case against her vitifiers; and aristocracy shall be grateful for the exposure of the revolution and the revolution rejoice in his delineation of the crumbling and weakness

of aristocracy. The novel is certainly the great form of the for the teaching of any grand lesson or the delineation of any great character or series of characters in the religious, political and social life of nations; and, in this view of it, how pitiful by comparison with such a grand work of imagination as "Lothair" are the novels of men like Bulwer and Dickens. Bulwer has no more exalted vocation than to picture the snobs of British society, evidently always supposing them to be gentlemen; and Dickens plods on forever, doing the same thing for creatures that are either brutes or clowns, according to the humor of the moment, becoming, under the impulse of fury, common cutthroats, or melting in the warmth of coarse sensuality to all the varied comic phases peculiar to the greasiest vulgarity. But what are all the elegant fops who dawdle up and down the pages of Bulwer, or all the kitchen maids and thieves of Dickens taken together. with all their vanities, vices, passions and appetites, that men should care for them or have patience over such pitiful pictures? The contrast of "Lothair," a masterpiece of imaginative working in the great themes that are vital in every society, will set before the world at a proper value the books of authors without theme or purpose, who draw marionnettes rather than men.

A MORAL FOR THE ROUGHS. - In view of the history of our police and the many cases of arrogant insolence on their part that have been reported, it is not impossible that just such a case as the Fourth ward homicide might occur to honest, reputable citizens, and, therefore, it is not fair to condemn men al once because they are in collision with the police. But the men of this Fourth ward fight are known for ruffians; and because men of their stamp kill policemen whenever they get a chance, therefore at any hostile demonstration a policeman is justified in being beforehand with them. That is his only hope. Every assumption is against the roughs, and that is a penalty they pay for their notorious lives. This is the judgment of society, and the verdict of the coroner's jury, if it be the same way, will not strengthen it; or if it be the other way will not invalidate it; for a coroner is most palpably the creature of the vile elements. and his implication of Burke would be entitled to no more respect than his acquittal of a murderer in the Jackson case.

A NEW RULE FOR CITY RAILROAD CARS .-"Passengers are requested not to get on or off the car while it is in motion." This caution hangs up in nearly all of our street gailroad cars. As most of the accidents are caused by cars starting before the passengers have time to leave the platform, it would be good policy if the city companies would add the following:-"Drivers and conductors are directed

Red Cloud's Plain Talk in Washington. The oratory of Logan has evidently left a germ in the bosom of the red man which, at this day, fructifies. The spirit of Red Jacket and the obstinacy of Billy Bowlegs are not extinct. The last of the Ogallalias-as he described himself-chief of the Sioux tribe, Red Cloud, united in his speech in Washington on Tuesday, before the assembled dignitaries of the Indian Department, a good deal of the logic and pathos of Logan with the indomitable pluck of Red Jacket and Bowlegs. When pleading for the rights of his people Red Cloud asked, "Whose voice was first heard in this land?" and he answers the question-"It was that of the red people, who used the bow." With this intimation of inherited right to the soil he proceeded to put into a nutshell the grievances of his people. He says, in substance, the Great Father may be very kind, but his officials rob and maltreat the Indian; they have left him nothing but an island upon the vast extent of country which his father and his mother told him belonged to him. They-these white marauders-steal the goods sent by the government all along the road, so that but a handful reaches his starving nation. We fancy that the red chief is not mistaken in this statement; for "Indian annuity goods," whether composed of blankets. bacon, flour, sugar or ammunition, are considered common property for the pilferers who infest the frontier, and are not very scrupulously handled after the goods pass beyond the lines of railroad. It might be interesting to know how many larders of Indian agents, sut-

rial which should reach the lodges of our wards, the red men. But the Sioux warrior, the last of the Ogallallas, comes plainly to the point as to what his people want when he emphatically pronounces against the maintenance of Fort Fetterman and the continuance of our garrison on the lands. "I want no roads," he says, "through my country. For the railroads you are passing through there I have not received so much as a brass ring for the land they occupy." He will have no soldiers or railroads upon the land, and the removal of both seems to be the ultimatum of speace or war in Red Cloud's region. Now, the meaning of all this is simply what we have stated many times. The Indians are defrauded by government agents and others to such an extent that they are worked up to a state of exasperation. Promises are freely made to them and are flagitiously broken, so that it becomes a question often whether it is not we, rather than the Indians, who are the aggressors. It may be necessary at times of absolute warfare to use harsh measures with the savages : but it should be considered whether the bad conduct of our own agents has not provoked the difficulty in nine cases out of ten. We believe that the cause can be traced to this origin.

lers and contractors are enriched by the mate-

The fact is that we want a thorough reform in the management of our Indian Department. We must be honest with the savage if we attempt to control him by peaceful means. We must not be driven by the misconduct and avarice of our own employes to the hateful necessity of cruelty and extermination. The Secretary of the Interior must have learned something about the question from the plain, bold words of the chieftain Red Cloud. He must be convinced that palaver has very little effect upon the Indian character. He must have learned, too, that faithlessness on our part in the matter of treaties, and gross swindling of the Indians by our agents and their tools-the contractors-are at the bottom of all this Indian trouble.

The Spanish Throne Question.

The Throne question is now formally before speech against monarchy, and his speech has been applauded to the echo. It is no longer to be doubted that the Bourbons are without sympathy in the present Spanish Assembly. The door is closed against all the past.

What does Spain mean to do? Is there any purpose? Why can't Prim make up his mind? Serrano would do very well for a First Consul or a President of the Spanish republic. If Serrano does not suit, Prim surely is good. All that Spain wants is a little pluck on the part of her best men. It is pluck that is wanting. The Bourbons are condemned. Espartero refuses the crown. Serrano does not want it. Why should not Prime Minister Prim submit to the Spanish people a plebiscite, and make an end of all this vexatious uncertainty? The Spanish people are ready for anything that shows spirit; but the Spanish people look out in vain for a man to lead them. How the debate which is now begun shall end it is difficult to say. We know of no candidate. If Spanish enterprise gives Madrid the benefit of New York thought Prim has a chance-that is, if he knows how to use it. Spain wants a new royal family. Surely there is one family in Spain that can become to Spain what the Bonapartes have become to France. Of course it is our conviction that Spain will find contentment only in a republic, under some respectable temporary President. Spain, however, is so slow that we wonder why she managed to make a revolution.

THE ERIE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD WAR. -We presume the public will have to suffer the inconveniences which will grow out of the Vanderbilt and Fisk trouble until next January, when the Legislature will probably make short work in settling the difficulties, as it did once before when Commodore Vanderbilt refused to connect the Hudson River road with the Central at East Albany. Does the Commodore recollect that memorable occasion, and the sudden and graceless manner in which he came down?

THE PRESIDENT OPENING HIS SUMMER CAM-

PAIGN.-The President and his family will leave Washington to-day on a holiday excursion with Senator Cameron of a few days among the mountains and trout brooks of Pennsylvania. Some of the politicians of "the Old Keystone" are puzzled what to make of this influence of General Cameron ever General Grant; but the explanation is very simple. General Cameron is a genial and hospitable man. He invited General Grant and family on this little excursion, and General Grant, satisfied that he and his fargily would enjoy the trip, accepted the invitation. It is a very simple affair, and creditable to all con-

Congress-The Case of General Babcock-

Defeat of Garfield's Currency Bill. The Senate was the scene of a rather unusual piece of business yesterday. Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from a Mr. Hatch, setting forth that while he was in St. Domingo he was thrown into prison, and his release was prevented by General Babcock, the treaty commissioner, in order to prevent certain explanations which he (Hatch) might make in Washington regarding the Dominican treaty. This was the story put forth by Mr. Hatch, and it called for a great deal of indignation on the part of Senator Sumner and other ponderous incubi of the Senate, who, being opposed to the St. Domingo treaty, are glad to believe anything evil of the originators of it. Several Senators thought the charges so grave that an investigation ought to be had, and a number of others were severe in denouncing General Babcock, presuming the charges to be true; but it remained for Sumner himself, who, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, might have made his influence felt in saving our murdered citizens and avenging our dishonored flag in Cuba, and did not-it remained for Sumner to demand instantly on the reading of the memorial that General Babcock be cashiered on this unsupported charge of allowing one citizen to remain in prison. The effect of the indignant outburst of this "heavy man" of the Senate was good in one respect, at least-it influenced the body to refer the memorial and the charges to a special committee instead of Sumner's Foreign Committee, the chief judge that would have been having thus acknowledged himself to be strongly prejudiced in the case. No one can object to a full and fair investigation of this matter, and we hope that it will be carried on with promptness in order that it may not delay the ratification of the treaty. The Indian appropriation was finally passed and the

Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported. In the House Mr. Fitch, in a personal explanation, denied having any connection whatever with the alleged corrupt use of Cuban bonds: and Mr. Butler, who conducted the investigation, took pleasure in confirming Mr. Fitch's denial. The consideration of the Banking and Currency bill was resumed, and a general debate ensued. The previous question was moved by Mr. Garfield, but before it could be seconded filibustering commenced, and amid great excitement the House adjourned, thus virtually killing the bill, by placing it at the bottom of the pile of bills now cumbering the Speaker's table-another sacrifice to the financial insanity of our national assembly of wise men.

Third Field Day of the American Jockey , Club.

With every appearance, when these lines were written, of more enchanting weather than has even yet been vouchsafed to us this season to encourage the lovers of equestrian sport, their attention will be again directed to Jerome Park this morning for the third time in the merry round of the week. All who have taken note of the superb racing already accomplished on this now famous track and have read the list of unrivalled horses that yet await their turn of triumph will be eager to avail themselves of the renewed opportunity to mingle the healthful relaxation of a drive through some of the heavenliest landscapes in the world, with the keen excitement of witnessing an intense struggle between several of the fleetest and most beautiful animals that have ever been reared. Without a doubt the "Lady Gay Spankers" of the metropolis, attended by their gallant cavaliers, will honor the occasion even more dashingly than on the previous days, so fully recorded and so heartily enjoyed. A host of distinguished strangers from other parts of the Union and several fashionable arrivals of but twenty-four hours' date in the Empire City will augment the brilliant throng that always answers the bugle call of the Jockey Club. The newest wonders of summer attire, too. are only just ready for their full display, and whole flocks of birds of elegant plumage winging their flight from the South and West to the Northern spas have been tempted to alight for a few hours to disport in the sunshine of Jerome Park. We anticipate, then, a still more gladsome festival than ever for this third field day at the American Epsom. None who are both merry and wise will miss its golden

NEW ICEAS IN OLD VIRGINNY .- The times change and the men change with them. What would the men of Virginia, who grew to greatness on her rich tobacco crops in the old days, say to the sight of the people of the old State kuckstering for the Northern market on strawberries and green peas? They would have thought it a small business and beneath the Virginia dignity. Strange are the ideas of dignity. Why is it more dignified to cater for one appetite than for anotherwhy nobler to fill the old clay pipe than the dainty china dishes that set off the rare piece of color combined of strawberries and cream? Now this answer of the supposed old Virginia gentlemen would only show once more what a set of old fools made up their generation; for after all their dignity was according to their account at the bankers', and a man with a hundred acres in strawberries and green peas will make more money than the old farmers did with five hundred acres in tobacco.

Dowling's Good Memory.-It is an excellent thing to have a good memory, especially for a magistrate; for it often simplifies tough cases. Thus when a respectable appearing person was brought before Dowling the other day, on a charge quite inconsistent with respectability, it seemed there might be some difficulty to prove guilt; but how the story was simplified at once when Dowling recognized that my gentleman was "Whiskey Jim!" That name would settle any case. Dowling keeps every rogue's record in mind, and his memory is a terror to evil-doers.

ANOTHER FRONT PLATFORM MUEDER.-The last case of killing by the horse cars was that of a little boy, eight years old, whose mother, with two other children, could not help him, and he, in jumping from the front platform, was dragged under the wheel. The warnings against the use of the front platform are a fair answer whenever a grown person is hurt; but what answer can be made for the murder of this child by a trap prepared to catch and kill him, and licensed to do so by the authorities?

PERSONAL INTELLIGRNOR

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Thomas M. Reed, Mayor of St. Johns, N. B.; Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Joseph Price, Treasurer of the Great Western Rathroad, Hamilton. C. W., are at the Brevoort House.

O. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and J. S. Chatham of Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Goddard, of Providence; Clinton F. Patge and

of Providence, are at the Coleman House. Judge Bright, of Kentucky; Joseph K. Riggs, of Paris, and Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarie House. General Starring, of Washington; W. M. Ely, of

Joseph B. Chaffee, of Binghamton, and H. Anthony,

Binghamton; General A. S. Casement, of Onto, and ex-Governor Jewell, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
R. A. Wnite, of Windsor, Vt., and Thomas Carlyle,

of Cambridge, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Colonel A. G. Benett, H. G. Faut and J. E. Rarvey, of Washington; Dr. La Roche, of Philadelphia; Alex-

Baltimore are at the New York Hotel Captain W. Cobb, of Rhode Island; H. Paulding and J. A. Barbour, of the United States Navy; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg; Colonel N. P. Blunt, of the United States Army; Colonel J. B. Stewart

and E. S. Dana, of Washington; Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton; Colonel Wilds P. Walker, of Maine. and J. Sydney Jones, of the yacht International, are at the Astor House.

P. H. Agrew, of the United States Coast Survey; Gurney, of South Carolina; General W. Sutton, of Salem; Dr. George B. Lindemann and Rev. John T.

Hotel. General W. Pinkerton, of St. Louis; Dr. Udolff, of Wurtemberg, and Professor Adams, of Port Hope, C. W., are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Oxtobey, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Ni

Prominent Departures.

General Marvin, for Albany: General Burnside, for Providence; Colonel Dosewell, for Europe (per steamer China); Judge R. R. Sloane, for Hartford; Judge Hort, for San Francisco, and E. Haas, for Chicago.

Governor John T. Hoffman left yesterday afternoon for Albany.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.-Last night the successful ougilist, Mr. James Mace, had a benefit at this house. The evening's entertainment commenced with the popular drama of "Lost in London," in which Oliver D. Byron sustained the leading part and gave it with his accustomed skill. The drams was followed by the Crib scene from the play of Tom and Jerry," in which James Mace and Tom 'Tom and Jerry," in which James Mace and Tom Alten had a lively set-to. One could not help contrasting the two men as they appeared in lighting costume and drawing comparisons regarding the qualifications of these two celebrated prize gladiators. Mace, light as a dansense on his feet, dancing around his antagonist and putting his blows with that rapidity which has ever distinguished his style of fighting, exhibited the skill which has proven so successful. Yet, notwithstanding Mace's superiority, Allen made an excellent show, and plainly proved himself to be a man of considerable mettle and no mean antagonist in the prize ring. The house was well filled, and on the stage were many gentlemen well known in sporting and other circles. In the city.

Musical and Theatrical Notes The Beethoven Centennial celebration has now assumed such a definite shape that we can form an idea of its colossal proportions. Although not on the same gigantic scale as the Boston Jubilee, yet it promises to be of more artistic merit, considering the excellence of the materials congregated together at short notice by the management. There is not an

the excellence of the materials congregated together at short notice by the management. There is not an artist worth knowing in America whose name may not be found on the programme.

The second performance of "Fernande," at the Fifth Avenue theatre, went off quite smoothly last night, and Miss Agnes Ethel gathered fresh laurels by her earnest, artiess and sympathetic rendering of the title rôle. In it she has far eclipsed her well known portrature of Front-Front.

Mile. Albertina has introduced a very pleasing Terpsichorean feature in "The Twelve Temptations," Called "La Madriena,"

Last evening a miscellaneous dramatic performance was given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

Miss Panny Herring, the popular actress, takes a benefit the morrow (Friday) afternoon and evening at the Bowery theatre—an establishment in which she has won man; trumphs. A most entertaining bill will be presented, and, no doubt, her friends and admirers will raily in large numbers.

Mile. Nilsson in her prosperity does not forget her poorer fellow countrymen, and at the concert just given in their behalf at Paris she not only sung several operatic airs and her favorite Swedish metodies, but between the paris made a collection which amounted to 2,000 francs. Such disinterested conduct is beyond all praise, and adds in no small degree to the reputation of the artiste. On the occasion of her last visit to her own country she purchased six farms for her six brothers and sisters and built a church at her own expense. She is generally considered the most charitable prima donna

MUSIC IN WASHINGTON PARK.

Meledy for "the Million" of the Metropolis. The weather, although warm, was magnificent, and at six P. M. yesterday Washington Park was well thronged. The Eighth ward aristocracy gave in to the charms of Orpheus, and were not backward to give proofs of their appreciation of this innovation of the new regime. Even the renowned politicians caught the epidemic and for a time cast their cares to the winds and luxuriated on the abundant grass of the park. Young America, rang-ing from one to eighteen years of age, was out in

March—"Friedensruf"... Overture—"Die Schoene Galathe". Overture—"Die Schoene Gala Serenade.... Waltz—"Wiener Bonbons"... Grand Selection from "Trovatore".
Gulop-"Wirtwarr"
Invitation a la Danse.
Duet from "Maritana". Anvil Polka.

Grand Selection from "Orphic aux Enfers"
Waitz—"Hochzeits Klaenge".

March—"Perichole".

National Aira. National Aira.

SURPRISING THE "MEMBER FROM SLIGO."

Assemblyman Denis Burns, more familiarly known as the "Member from Sligo," was surprised on Tuesday evening by a party of gentlemen rapping at the door of his residence for admission. The Honorable Denis opened the door and admitted Alderman Coman, Judge Kivelin, and a number of other leading citizens of the Fourth and Sixth wards. When they had secured an entrance Alderwards. When they had secured an entrance Aller-man Coman, presented the Shgonian with a massive watch and guard chain. The watch is a genuine Jules Jurgensen, of unique make, the outer sides of the case being covered with cut crystal, through which are visible the inscriptions on the case. The slide on the guard is a lyre, on the base of which is cut the word "Sligo." Judge Kivelin then presented Mr. Burns with a beautiful biackthorn stick, handsomely mounted. The Honorabie Denis returned thanks, of course, although completely taken back by the entire affair. Judge Kivelin told him that they were afraid the weight of his watch and chain might break him down, so they proyided the stick to support him.